

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN POWERS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE- MENT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating John M. Powers on the occasion of his retirement as the City Attorney for thirty years for the city of Vallejo, California.

John was born July 7, 1938, in Oakland, California. He attended grammar school in Oakland, and graduated from St. Mary's High School in Berkeley in 1956. Four years later he graduated from St. Mary's College in Moraga, California, majoring in economics, with a minor in political science. He obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from the University of California School of Law, Boalt Hall, in Berkeley, California, in June 1963. He passed the State Bar Examination in San Francisco in August 1963. Prior to engaging in the practice of law full-time, John served with the Army on active duty from December 1963 to June 1964. He then became a reservist with the California Army National Guard.

In July 1964, John came to Solano County as a Deputy County Counsel under County Counsel Jim Shumway and remained in that position until April 1967, when he was named assistant to County Counsel Milton G. Goldinger. Among other duties, John attended meetings of the Board of Supervisors, represented the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District and various school districts, along with the Sheriff, Assessor, Tax Collector, and Judges. He also once represented the Solano County Community College District.

John Powers was appointed Vallejo's first full-time, in-house City Attorney in March, 1971. Some of his accomplishments include actively participating in the numerous transactions relative to the conversion and reuse of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard; representing the City of Vallejo in litigation challenging the relocation of Marine World/Africa USA (now Six Flags Marine World) from Redwood City to Vallejo that resulted in a stipulated settlement after the Court denied petitioners' application for injunctive relief, and preparing the contract between the City of Vallejo and the Vallejo City Unified School District providing for the financing arrangements for the renovation of Corbus Field at Vallejo Senior High School. He also provided legal services including review of articles of incorporation and by-laws, and assistance with organization of the board of directors for the formation of VALCORE (Vallejo Community Organizations Recycling) in 1981, and the Mare Island Historic Park Foundation. John has represented the City of Vallejo and its various officers and employees in personal injury and civil rights litigation and lawsuits involving

the assistance or denial of land use, zoning and other planning approvals and entitlements. He has also drafted or reviewed and approved many ordinances, resolutions, legal opinions, contracts and other documents essential to the operation of the City of Vallejo municipal government.

Over the years, several of John's deputies have gone on to become well-established attorneys for other cities, including William Galstan to Antioch, Chuck Lamoree to Vacaville (via a stint as Solano County Counsel), and Michael Rousch to Pleasanton.

John has performed many forms of volunteer work during his tenure as City Attorney. One of the most notable was the many hours he worked with the committee that renovated Corbus Field at Vallejo Senior High School. His efforts with the fundraising project to replace the field lighting led to a fund with his name, "The Powers Lighting Fund".

John spent many active years as a volunteer with the Silverado Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, serving as Council President for two terms as a member of the Executive Board. John currently is a member of the California State Bar and the Solano County Bar Association. He is also a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Executive Lions of Vallejo (where he was a charter member and past president), and the Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

John has been, and continues to be, very well respected in the City of Vallejo and Solano County, both in his role as a government official and as a member of the community. John's expertise, knowledge and sense of dedication will be deeply missed.

John lives in Vallejo with his wife of 37 years, Sharon. They have three adult children: Rhonda, Lisa, and Michael; and two grandchildren, Jack and Joe.

I know I speak for all the members when I wish John M. Powers a very happy and health retirement, and when I thank him for the many contributions he has made to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF NORTH AMERICAN SAFE BOATING WEEK

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize North American Safe Boating Week which will be celebrated throughout the United States on May 19th through May 25th, 2001.

In particular, I would like to recognize one organization that has continually promoted safe boating in California. This organization is the Lake County Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 38 which is in the First Congressional District. The all-volunteer Flotilla was charted on May 3, 1969.

By patrolling Lake County with up to six vessels at once, this volunteer group operates

at its own expense to provide a valuable service to the community. The organization, which is part of the Lake County Disaster Preparedness Committee, also teaches numerous public education classes on boating including Advanced Coastal Navigation. In 1995, during the high water situation in Lake County, the Flotilla cleared 150 tons of floating debris. Since 1974, they have provided invaluable service by patrolling the annual Fourth of July boat parade and fireworks.

The Flotilla has won the prestigious Flotilla Meritorious Achievement Award three times. This award recognizes that the Flotilla is the most outstanding Flotilla in a two and a half state region. In addition, the Flotilla has received numerous other distinctions over its thirty plus years of service.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the Lake County Flotilla for its unwavering commitment to making our waterways safe for boating, and further encouraging all boat owners and operators to follow safe boating practices at all times.

IN MEMORY OF AL HIBBLER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today is a bitter-sweet day. It is with both great sadness and immense pride that I rise today in honor and celebration of the life of a music legend, Mr. Al Hibbler.

Albert George Hibbler was born on August 16, 1915 in Tyro, Mississippi. At the age of twelve he moved to Arkansas and entered school for the first time when he was fourteen years old. Blind since birth, Al Hibbler studied voice at the Conservatory for the Blind in Little Rock and sang in the choir as a soprano. Four years later his voice deepened to his signature eloquent baritone. Hibbler became the first blind artist to achieve significant popularity as an entertainer.

After leaving the Conservatory, Mr. Hibbler started singing the blues in roadhouses, but shortly thereafter realized his first love was soft smooth ballads. He sang with local bands throughout Arkansas and Texas until 1942 when he landed a major break with Jay McShann's band in the 1940's. Eighteen months later Hibbler's dream of becoming a big band singer came to fruition when he auditioned and was hired as lead singer for the Duke Ellington Orchestra. He remained with the Duke Ellington Orchestra for eight years until he went out on his own achieving enormous success.

During his musical career, Hibbler had a number of hit songs including, "Do Nothing Until You Hear From Me", "Unchained Melody," "He", "11th Hour Melody", "After the Lights Go Down Low", "Honeysuckle Rose", "All or Nothing at All", "Don't Get Around Any more", and "The Very Thought of You".

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

As a man of great consciousness, in the late fifties he turned his attention to the civil rights movement and was arrested twice during protest marches. These acts of courage scared away major record labels, but with the assistance of Frank Sinatra he was able to sign a contract with the Reprise Record label in the early sixties.

Although, with the introduction of rock and roll his career as a jazz recording artist slowed, he performed through the Nineties.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join me in celebrating the life and the music of Al Hibbler, a jazz legend that gained success against all odds.

TRIBUTE TO VALERIE KNAPP, RACHEL KENNEDY AND AMANDA HANDRICH

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute three outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Girl Scouts-Kickapoo Council in Peoria, Illinois. They are Valerie Knapp, Rachel Kennedy, and Amanda Handrich. They are being honored on May 6, 2001 for earning the highest achievement in U.S. Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14–17, or in grades 9–12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girls and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

Valerie Knapp began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1999. She completed her project by planning and implementing a campout for 5th and 6th grade girls.

Rachel Kennedy began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 2000. She completed her project by helping her youth group plan and implement a Vacation Bible School for children in Houston, Texas.

Amanda Handrich began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1997. She completed her project by providing clothing and toys for Christmas for less fortunate children.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these three young women should be given the public recognition due them for their significant service to their communities and their country.

ALTRUSA INTERNATIONAL

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 23, 2001, Altrusa International, Inc. of Greater Biddeford-Saco, Maine, USA, celebrated its 25th anniversary of service to its communities. This service group consists of professional women and men from the congressional district who have generously volunteered their energies and expertise in a wide variety of worthy activities.

Many of their projects have emphasized literacy, including "A Mile of Books," which literally offered a mile of books for children in Head Start to take home and keep. They also provide financial assistance to "Literacy Volunteers" and work with families through "First Teachers," a program designed to improve the literacy skills of entire families. In addition, the group has helped innumerable people in the community through its hospice volunteers, knitters group, meal program for the homeless, and financial support for the area's battered women's shelter and YMCA.

This incomplete list of the many projects of Altrusa International, Inc. of Greater Biddeford-Saco illustrates the depth and breadth of its members' involvement in the community. At a time when few Americans seem to find the time or interest to share the joys and burdens of their fellow citizens, this selfless engagement is most heartening. These volunteers have learned firsthand that giving of themselves is the greatest gift of all.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER DAVID BOLTON, SR.

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to the outstanding military career of Commander David Bolton, Sr. I am proud to recognize Commander Bolton for his exceptional military service to our country and for his humanitarian achievements.

During his career Commander Bolton was known as hard working, conscientious in his profession, highly intelligent, keenly alert, progressive, firm in his convictions, and congenial. He was truly a credit to the military and to our country.

Commander Bolton retired from the Department of Navy with an honorable discharge on September 1, 1964 after serving 22 years. During his career he received numerous decorations including the World War II Victory Medal, and American Theater Ribbon, and National Defense Service Medal. Upon his retirement from military service Commander Bolton received an Individual Citation for outstanding performance of legal duties while in the Navy from the Secretary.

Commander Bolton was an attorney throughout his career and served as Judge Advocate for war crime trials. He prosecuted Japanese war criminals, investigated war crimes cases and conducted extensive re-

search in international law. He also served as Division Legal Officer for the Third Marine Division on Okinawa and in Japan; Acting Director of the Appellate Defense Division in Washington; Command Legal Officer, Staff Legal Officer in Senior Commands; and Acting Legal Officer of the Sixth Naval District.

In addition to his distinguished legal career, Commander Bolton was a great humanitarian. During his stay in Japan, he became very active in the plight of the children at the Cushin Gakuen Orphanage. After visiting the orphanage, he found the children and the facility in great need. He worked hard to raise the funds needed for clothing and medical supplies for the orphans and to repair the facility housing the children. Through this experience, Commander Bolton became an advocate for the children of the Cushin Gakuen Orphanage and helped to improve their social development through commitment of his time during non-duty hours. Commander Bolton was cited by the Japanese government for efforts on behalf of Japanese children.

Mr. Speaker, Commander Bolton is now 90 years old and his distinguished career has been an inspiration to countless individuals and his humanitarian efforts touched the lives of so many. Our nation thanks him for his service.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD M. TYNDALL

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard Melvin Tyndall of Roseboro, North Carolina for his distinguished service and courageous leadership on behalf of the citizens of this great nation.

As a World War II veteran, Richard Tyndall is an excellent example of all the men and women in uniform that have sacrificed to defend the values this nation holds dear. With over two years on the front line in England, Tunisia, and Germany, he received seven Battle Stars from the United States Army and the Le Croux De Gout Honor by the French Army for his integrity and courage.

Richard Tyndall's valiant actions and his outstanding service to this nation serve to remind us of the gratitude we all feel toward this brave individual, along with all other servicemen and women who have served as guardians of this great country.

President John F. Kennedy once said, "For those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date when history judges us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage . . . Second, were we truly men of judgment . . . Third, were we truly men of integrity . . . Finally, were we truly men of dedication?"

Richard Tyndall can truthfully answer each of these questions in the affirmative. He is indeed a man of courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication. May the actions of this brave individual live on in our hearts, and may God's strength and peace always be those who have fought for this great nation.

HONORING NATIONAL NURSES
WEEK

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2.7 million registered nurses in the United States. I encourage our nation to join me in celebrating their dedication and commitment to the health care needs of America during National Nurses Week. This year it begins on May 6 and ends on May 12, which is Florence Nightingale's birthday.

Professional nurses are an indispensable component in the safety and quality of care of hospitalized patients. The depth and breadth of the nursing profession consistently meet the different and emerging health care needs of the American population in a wide range of settings. These settings include hospitals, home care, clinics, offices, extended care centers, schools, military service, corporations, and hospice among others. Indeed, our nurses touch all of our lives in a positive way.

National Nurses Week was first celebrated in 1954 on the 100th anniversary of Florence Nightingale's mission to Crimea. Nurses have continually been recognized for their outstanding contributions to the American health care system ever since. Nurses today represent women and men from all walks of life, and reflect the people who live in the communities that they serve. Employment among nurses will grow faster than the average for all occupations through 2006, and nurses will become increasingly important as the demographics of our country change dramatically in coming years.

The theme of this year's week is "Nurses are the True Spirit of Caring." The theme could not be more appropriate. These individuals blend a scientific mind, technological know-how, compassionate heart, and helping hands in their day-to-day caring of patients.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize and celebrate National Nurses Week with America's 2.7 million nurses. These special individuals truly do embody the spirit of caring.

RESPECT FOR ILO CORE LABOR
STANDARDS IN THE GLOBAL
ECONOMY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of efforts of the International Labor Organization (ILO) to ensure that the core labor standards are applied and enforced in every workplace around the world. The international community has defined these four core labor standards: (1) freedom of association and collective bargaining; (2) prohibition of forced labor; (3) prohibition of child labor; and (4) prohibition of workplace discrimination.

These labor standards are the most basic and fundamental rights of workers everywhere, and almost every government in the

world has pledged to uphold them. Yet many governments, including our own, too often turn a blind eye when these fundamental rights are violated.

Too many workers around the world face illegal firings, death threats and even assassination when they try to utilize their freedom of association by joining a union. Last year alone, more than 100 union leaders in Colombia were murdered, and the Colombian government has granted the perpetrators of these assassinations virtual impunity. Closer to home, every year an estimated 10,000 American workers are fired just for exercising their right to join a union.

Long after the abolition of slavery, forced labor has now resurfaced in the global economy. Too many women and men are tricked into debt schemes and then forced into indentured servitude, as we continue to see happening under the American Flag in places like the Northern Mariana Islands and most recently in American Samoa. And let us be clear: these kinds of abuses, deceptive labor practices, often involving foreign nationals seeking to improve their lives by migrating to the United States, are not uncommon on the U.S. mainland, either.

Too many children still spend their days in front of a sewing machine instead of in front of a desk in a school. And too many completely qualified individuals are still fired simply because of their race, sex, age, religion or sexual orientation.

Our challenge is to actually enforce the fundamental rights that have been agreed to by all of the member nations of the ILO. And the first step in enforcement is ensuring that workers, employers and communities across the globe are aware of the fundamental labor rights. That is why I rise today in favor of the ILO's global campaign to hang this poster, which simply lists the four core labor standards, in every workplace in every country of the world.

This poster alone is not a substitute for trade agreements that enforce the core labor standards, but it is an important start. Those multinational corporations that subject their employees to poverty wages and dangerous working conditions are only going to change those practices when all of their employees know about these rights and have the ability to demand them within the legal process.

REMARKS DELIVERED BY THE
REV. GEORGE F. LUNDY, S.J., ON
HIS INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently joined the Wheeling Jesuit University community in celebrating the inauguration of the Rev. George F. Lundy, S.J., as the university's sixth president. It was a pleasure to help welcome this thoughtful, highly regarded educator to the Wheeling Jesuit campus.

Father Lundy's leadership of Wheeling Jesuit University follows successful assignments at the University of Detroit Mercy, where he was academic vice president and provost, and

at Loyola University of New Orleans, where his tenure included service as acting president.

He brings to the Wheeling campus the benefits of his experience at these institutions, as well as personal qualities which include a high level of enthusiasm, a commitment to the enrichment of young minds, and a passion for service to the greater community.

These qualities were evidenced in the remarks that Father Lundy delivered March 16 at his inauguration ceremony. His words were a source of insight into the challenges that face modern educational institutions, and the commitments that they must meet if they are to succeed in today's world.

Therefore, I submit Father Lundy's inaugural speech to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The remarks follow:

First, I'd like to thank all of you for taking so much time out of your busy schedules to join this great celebration today. Certainly, it's a personal celebration for me, but even more so, I think it's a celebration for the entire Wheeling Jesuit University community, the city of Wheeling, and the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston.

It's very humbling, too, to think of all of the hoopla that is paid when we inaugurate new presidents. I was reminded of Jimmy Carter's idea when he was running for President, that the teachers ought to get more pay than the principals because they do the work that is so much more important, and I certainly feel that way about our fine faculty here at WJU. So, this is for all of us.

It is a time when we collectively renew a number of commitments that are very much a part of the fabric and the genius of our history. First, we renew our commitment to all of our students, to provide you with a great education in the Catholic and Jesuit traditions. We challenge you to read real books, to your own deep understanding of our world, its past and its present, so that you can help shape it in the future. We challenge you to deepen your values of justice and compassion, your abilities to choose wisely, and your skills to communicate with clarity and passion.

We will continue to care deeply for each of you as a unique human being and encourage you to see in every person a child of God with dignity, hopes and dreams. We pray that you will develop a passion for what we Jesuits call a preferential option for the poor, so that you will graduate with a commitment and the skills to help the least advantaged among us realize their hopes and dreams.

And, of course, it is not enough to renew that commitment without sharing a few things with our visitors that you are already doing. We recognize the students who went down to Moorhead, Kentucky, over break to build houses, and the students who live in the Mother Jones house downtown and work extensively in the community, student teaching in the social services centers, the soup kitchen and much more. Just a few examples of the ways that our students are engaged, and we believe that this kind of integral education is the kind that represents our best hope for future leadership.

Every time I talk about the high idealism of Jesuit education, I am reminded of what one former Provincial said at the big Jesuit higher ed gathering at Georgetown a number of years ago. He said, "you know, all this lofty stuff about high idealism is great, but what you have to remember is that the reason Jesuit schools got started was because there was this tremendous need for somebody to take care of unruly boys."

Of course, now it's boys and girls and for the most part, not unruly at all, but very impressive young men and women.

Today, we are proud also to renew our commitment to the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston and the Diocese of Steubenville, Ohio, which includes all of the area just to our west. We are committed to partner with Catholic communities all across the region to help as creatively and effectively as we can, in the ministries of Catholic education and leadership development. I am so proud of the many, many ways that so many of our faculty and staff are already involved by serving on the boards of many service activities, and as leaders in their parishes, Catholic and non-Catholic. But the focus of this commitment needs to be renewed.

Bishop Schmitt, just last year, completed a very successful synod planning process that focused the goals of the Diocese very clearly, and we're very proud to be involved with the follow-up to that process to help make sure that this renewed vision actually happens.

Today, we also renew our commitment to our local and regional communities, to be a good institutional citizen and to participate in the activities of our area. I am continually amazed and edified when I hear from so many of you how appreciative you are of the many ways that the members of this Wheeling Jesuit community participate in service to your organizations in so many different ways. We are proud to join with Mayor Sparachane in contributing to the city's economic development efforts. We are proud to join hands with our fellow religious congregations of every denomination and tradition in the Hopeful City coalition. We are equally proud to be involved in the community renewal efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio Valley Industrial and Business Development Corporation, and through our membership in Project Best, which assures that collective bargaining is involved in all of our construction projects.

Today we renew our commitment to our public partners at the federal, state and local levels. New technologies reflect much human creativity, and we have the opportunity to help translate that creativity into new visions for a better life and a stronger economy in our post-industrial, increasingly knowledge-based economy. In the coming months and years we will translate these opportunities into new economic vitality here in our own region.

We shall also do our part to continue improving education by developing new curricula for students in our K-12 schools, and by helping teachers use technology more effectively to help students learn. Congressman Mollohan made the remark that there are probably no other universities this size in America that have been entrusted with so much responsibility in terms of fulfilling the public purpose.

I get questions about what goes on in those shiny glass and brick buildings on campus. I think it is worth it for all of us to reflect on a couple of the big points regarding those federal projects. The story goes that when Lyndon Johnson was president, he turned one day to an aide and said, "Son, all of this money that we are spending on research, how much of it ever benefits the taxpayers in economic development?" And the answer was, "Well, none of it Mr. President because all federally funded research is in the public domain. It can't be privately owned and therefore it doesn't have any commercial value."

And so, several successive presidents worked on that problem and in 1980, laws were passed that enable the benefits of federally funded research to go back to the taxpayers in the form of commercially develop-

able intellectual property. So this research can be copyrighted, it can be patented, it can be, therefore, used in business development.

And that is the main thing that happens in that big building you see that says "Robert C. Byrd National Technology Transfer Center." That is their big job—getting that research back out to people that can use it for business development.

The other center that we have, the Erma Ora Byrd Center for Educational Technologies, produces educational software for use in teaching mostly math and science to students in the K-12 schools. They have several award-winning products and they also do on-campus training of teachers in the whole area of what they call problem-based learning.

Problem-based learning places learners in a specific situation and requires them to draw on everything they know from many disciplines to solve a problem. The CET also works closely with our Challenger Learning Center. You may have noticed that we always have a few buses on this campus. We have school groups coming in to fly the Challenger missions. Those are space mission simulations. Some of the kids are in the control room and some of the kids are up in the cockpit of the rocket and they encounter certain kinds of problems with the flights and they analyze certain kinds of satellite data about what they see on the Earth.

There again, in that sort of simulated environment, they have to solve a whole bunch of problems that draw upon their knowledge of math and science and other disciplines. It's a great way of learning and our studies have shown that the learning outcomes are just fabulous if you can teach in these kinds of simulated environments. So, we are moving that whole product into distance delivery. They are going to do 180 of those this year over the Internet and we believe that we are refining something that could be a very forceful new national model in improving education for our younger students.

So as I have told Senator BYRD and Congressman MOLLOHAN on previous occasions, the opportunities represented by these technology centers for economic development and the improvement of American education, were part of the reason that I was grateful to accept the Board's invitation to come here as your new president. I have thoroughly enjoyed the faculty, the staff, and the students. This is a very friendly, a very caring, community and I am proud to be among your number.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGEN WINTERS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding work of a member of my staff. Brigen Winters, tax counsel to the Committee on Ways and Means, has worked long and hard on this pension reform legislation. His knowledge, his diligence, and his judgment have been of tremendous assistance to me and the other Members of the Committee.

Brigen could not be with us today. He is presently at the hospital with his wife, Jennifer, and his newborn son, John Brigen "Jake" Winters. Jake was born early yesterday morning. Both Jennifer and Jake are doing well. I congratulate Brigen and his growing family. Brigen has not only helped us improve retire-

ment security for working Americans, but also provided us with future funding for the Social Security trust fund.

HONORING CORINE YBARRA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a pioneer and a patriot, Corine Ybarra, whose work was part of the massive effort on the part of the United States Government to thwart the problems we anticipated with conversions in our national computer systems at the dawn of the year 2000.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the work of Corine Ybarra, who was the recipient of a Small Business Administration (SBA) medal crafted to honor efforts associated with Y2K, the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion.

Mrs. Ybarra has consistently exhibited the qualities of a professional throughout the course of her career in computer technology. She began as an intern 30 years ago in Houston with the United States Small Business Administration. She was then transferred to Dallas and eventually relocated for the final time back to Harlingen.

As a result of consistently pursuing her education, Mrs. Ybarra's responsibilities, as well as her position gradually expanded. She met the challenges associated with her responsibilities with the tenacity and professionalism we are celebrating today.

Eventually, Mrs. Ybarra realized the goal of her professional pursuit—she became a computer specialist. She sought such a position because she knew it was central to our economy and our government . . . it was eventually central to the efforts of SBA's preparation for Y2K. She overcame the challenge of Y2K with grace, poise and success.

Mrs. Corine C. Ybarra is not only a pioneer for the field of computer technology but a model citizen for us all. Through her efforts she creates a pleasant and productive working environment.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me today in commending Corine Ybarra for her outstanding contribution to the stability of our business community.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE OSTEOPOROSIS EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address an important health care concern that affects nearly 30 million Americans. It is especially appropriate that I rise today because May is Osteoporosis Prevention Month. Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by low bone mass or brittle bones. The statistics are startling. For instance, 71 percent of women with osteoporosis are not diagnosed, leaving them at increased risk for fractures. Osteoporosis causes 300,000 new hip fractures each year. Less than one-third of patients fully recover from a hip fracture and only

one in five persons who suffer a hip fracture will survive more than a year. The costs associated with this disease are in excess of \$13.8 billion annually. With an aging population, costs and disability are only expected to escalate. It is time that we did something about it.

Today, joined by Congresswoman MORELLA, I have re-introduced, with strong Congressional support, the "Osteoporosis Early Detection and Prevention Act of 2001." Senators TORRICELLI and SNOWE re-introduced the companion bill in the Senate. This bill would amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, requiring private insurers to reimburse for bone mass measurement.

My bill requires private health insurance plans to cover a bone mass measurement test for qualified men and women who are at risk for developing osteoporosis. Bone mass measurement is a non-invasive, painless and reliable way to diagnose osteoporosis before costly fractures occur. The average cost to treat one hip fracture is \$32,000, while a simple bone density test costs an average of \$250. Bone density is the most efficient and predictive method for determining whether an individual is at risk for future fracture.

Building strong bones can be the best defense against developing osteoporosis later in life. Women and men are encouraged to eat a balanced diet rich in calcium and vitamin D, to exercise and lead a healthy lifestyle. However, because many Americans are unaware that they are at risk for contracting this debilitating disease, early detection is even more critical and can be a matter of life or death. If we can identify those at risk, we can reduce pain, suffering, and billions of dollars in health care expenditures. According to the National Osteoporosis Foundation, a recent study of 1,162 women age 55 years and older who had broken their wrists found that fewer than one-fourth of them had received a bone density diagnostic test or a medication approved for osteoporosis treatment after the fracture. More women and men must be tested.

The Osteoporosis Early Detection and Prevention Act of 2001 is needed because by the time men and women, but especially women, come of age to enter the Medicare program, it is often too late. Medicare covers bone density testings, but many private health insurance plans do not. It is extremely important that we target individuals at the age of menopause, before they begin excessive bone loss. We do not want to continue to lose hundreds of thousands of individuals to this disease.

Currently, many private insurance companies do not reimburse for bone mineral density exams. Others severely limit access to the technology by requiring physicians to refer their patients out to large imaging centers. These insurance companies are preventing those at risk from being screened. We need to require insurers to provide access to the technology so we can identify those at risk. The number of individuals who will benefit from this technology is significant. In the U.S. today, eight million women and two million men have osteoporosis and 18 million more have low bone mass, placing them at risk for this disease. The primary care physician should have the means to adequately screen for this disease. The technology is there.

So to mark Osteoporosis Prevention Month and to save thousands upon thousands of Americans from suffering, I urge my fellow

Members to join me in my support of this bill. Let's do what we can to put an end to this disease.

UNBORN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 503, the Unborn Victims of Violence Act and oppose the Lofgren one-victim substitute.

This bill is really a simple one. It states that if a criminal, in his attack on a pregnant woman, injures the child also, than that criminal should be held responsible for his attack on both individuals.

As a father myself, I have witnessed people's reaction to my wife's pregnancy. They do not ask if we hope that our product of conception will continue in pregnancy without interruption. No, they ask questions like "Is it a boy or a girl?"; "Have you picked out a name for your baby yet?" "Are your other children looking forward to their new brother or sister?"

You see, Mr. Speaker, they recognize what should be obvious to all. They recognize what our Founding Fathers thought obvious. In fact, they called it "self evident" that our Creator has endowed everyone with this unalienable right.

Its inconsistent and hypocritical that federal law fails to recognize crimes against the pre-born as just that . . . crimes. I see no valid legal or moral difference between committing a crime against an individual one day prior to birth and one day after. We hear stories like that of Ms. Pace, who was assaulted one day before her due date. Her boyfriend had paid hit-men \$400 for the express purpose of killing the child, not her. Did he hire them to kill a "product of conception"? No, he hired them to kill a baby for whom he did not want to be responsible.

Rightfully, we find ourselves outraged at stories of child abuse and neglect . . . Stories of babies being beaten and abandoned by their parents. Yet those on the other side would have us believe that an assailant should face no penalty for the willful killing of the same child before birth.

If an assailant, while in the commission of a federal crime, harms a baby then he should be responsible for the harm caused to that baby. Its really that simple. For most Americans it's common sense. Unfortunately, what would otherwise make perfect sense gets lost here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker I urge my colleagues to support the underlying bill and reject the Lofgren amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES TO STATE UNBORN VICTIMS LAWS

(All challenges were unsuccessful. All challenges were based on Roe v. Wade and/or denial of equal protection, unless otherwise noted.)

California: *People v. Davis*, 872 P.2d 591 (Cal. 1994).

Georgia: *Smith v. Newsome*, 815 F.2d 1386 (11th Cir. 1987). Related state supreme court decision: *Brinkley v. State*, 322 S.E.2d 49 (Ga. 1984) (vagueness/due process challenge).

Illinois: *U.S. ex rel. Ford v. Ahitow*, 888 F.Supp. 909 (C.D.Ill. 1995), and lower court decision, *People v. Ford*, 581 N.E.2d 1189 (Ill.App. 4 Dist. 1991). *People v. Campos*, 592 N.E.2d 85 (Ill.App. 1 Dist. 1992). Subsequent history: appealed denied, 602 N.E.2d 460 (Ill. 1992), habeas corpus denied, 827 F.Supp. 1359 (N.D.Ill. 1993), affirmed, 37 F.3d 1501 (7th Cir. 1994), certiorari denied, 514 U.S. 1024 (1995).

Louisiana: *Re double jeopardy—State v. Smith*, 676 So.2d 1068 (La. 1996), rehearing denied, 679 So.2d 380 (La. 1996).

Minnesota: *State v. Merrill*, 450 N.W.2d 318 (Minn. 1990), cert. denied, 496 U.S. 931 (1990). *Re establishment clause—State v. Bauer*, 471 N.W.2d 363 (Minn. App. 1991).

Missouri: *State v. Holcomb*, 956 S.W.2d 286 (Mo. App. W.D. 1997).

Ohio: *State v. Coleman*, 705 N.E.2d 419 (Ohio Ct. App. 1997).

Wisconsin: *Re due process—State v. Black*, 526 N.W.2d 132 (Wis. 1994) (upholding earlier statute).

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL LENZ BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION HEARING ON H.R. 2436; THE UNBORN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT OF 1999, JULY 21, 1999

Committee members, I would like to give you some background on myself and my late wife Carrie Lenz.

We met in the spring of 1986. I had recently moved from the City of Tulsa to Oklahoma City. Carrie was a high school senior at Moore, OK. We began dating, she graduated high school and went on to College, and I took a job back in Tulsa and then in Ponca City. All the while, we maintained our relationship. I eventually took a job that required extensive travel around the country, and although it was difficult at times, our long distance relationship worked because we were both committed to the same ideas and goals. (Our plan) First, she would graduate from college. I would get promoted over the State of Oklahoma. Then we would get married, and when we thought we were mentally and financially prepared, we would have children.

While Carrie was attending college, she took a part time position with the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms under the Stay in School program. As the Oklahoma City ATF office grew, their need for a full time position grew as well. Carrie then transferred to a position with the U.S. Secret Service Administration under the same program until she graduated from college. After graduation, she accepted a position with the Drug Enforcement Administration through EBON, a company contracted with the Department of Justice to assist in the Asset Forfeiture program. Since her first job with Federal Law Enforcement, Carrier and I were always extremely proud to be a part, albeit a small part, of our government.

Our plans all came together in the fall of 1991 (September 14) when we were finally married. Married * * * Yes. Financially ready to raise a family? Not yet. That didn't come until 1993. Seven years after we first met, we believed we were finally ready to start our family.

I'm telling you all of this to give you some background on our relationship and our goals, and maybe to give you some insight on what it might be like to have a seven-year plan blown up in your face.

We began trying to have children 1993. After several months with no success, we sought assistance from a fertility doctor who put Carrie on some medication, and we continued our efforts at beginning a family. We no success, in early 1994 the doctor recommended exploratory surgery, which she underwent. A few months later, she informed me that she was pregnant. We were

so thrilled, but our excitement would not last long. With weekly monitoring, the doctor discovered Carrie had an ectopic pregnancy and that the fetus had died. In November of that same year, Carrie again informed me that she was pregnant, and we both prayed that this would prove a better pregnancy than the first. The doctor confirmed our hope by telling us everything appeared to be healthy and normal at our first ultrasound.

In the months that followed, we prepared our home for the new baby. We purchased a changing table and baby bed, and Carrie was trying to get the nursery ready when we decided it would be easier if we knew the sex of our child. We didn't have a set name if the child was a girl, but if we were having a boy, we had both agreed his name would be Michael James Lenz, III. So on the afternoon of April 18, 1995, we met at the hospital for an additional ultrasound to determine the sex of our baby. Carrie was so nervous. As I held her hand, the pictures on the monitor came into view. The heart beat, a little hand and arm, and then you could see the face of our child. Finally the baby moved a little, and the nurse said "Congratulations! You're having a boy!" We looked at each other and said simultaneously, "Michael James Lenz, III." He had his name. Then, with a kiss and "I Love You," I left the room. We were so happy we even paid for extra ultrasound pictures to show off. When we arrived home that evening, we called all of our friends and relatives to tell them the news. We didn't know it at the time, but that would be the last time Carrie spoke to the people she loved most.

The next morning Carrie, who was usually 15 to 20 minutes late to work, left the house early to show everyone at work the pictures of our son, Michael. I left for work at about 8:30 that morning, a happy, expectant father of my first child . . . my son . . . Michael. At 9:02 A.M. on April 19, 1995, it all shattered, when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was blown up. A seven-year plan, gone. Just Blown up. At 9:03 A.M. that morning I was no longer an expecting father or husband. At 28 years old, I was a widower.

I don't care to go into the details of what happened to me in the months following the bombing, but please ask yourself, "Would having a part of your loved one in the form of a child would make your grieving easier?" I think it would. Therefore, the loss of that potential life is worth an immeasurable amount to me. Let's say for the sake of argument that Carrie was not killed by that act of violence, but that shrapnel entered the womb and killed Michael. Is it safe to assume that would have an ill effect on her child bearing capacity, not only physically, but emotionally, for the rest of her life? I am no doctor, but I would have to think it would. In this scenario, a seven-year plan is still gone and possibly any future plans. Should we as people allow that act of violence to remain a victimless crime? No Michael the 3rd ever mentioned? I don't think that would be right. In any case, I lost the two people I loved most that day, and the official death toll for the Murrah Bombing remains at 168. In addition to Carrie, there were two other expecting mothers in the building that day that died. Three babies.

Passing this bill won't bring my wife and son back to me, but it would go a long way toward at least recognizing Michael's life and the loss of seven years of responsible actions to gain that life. Violent criminal acts that result in the death of a potential life is worth prosecution on its own merits, regardless of the other counts against the defendant. As the only survivor of a family of three, in my case, it would only be right. Regardless of your vote on this, in my mind 171

people lost their lives that day, and three "Daddies to be" became widowers.

Thank You for your time. Michael James Lenz, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LEON SULLIVAN

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to pay tribute to a great American, Rev. Leon Sullivan who passed away on April 24th. Reverend Sullivan was a businessman, an activist, and an educator who was responsible for leading international efforts to promote nonviolent social and economic change.

Dr. Sullivan is best known as the author of the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines for American businesses operating in South Africa under the apartheid regime. Although later largely superseded by the divestment movement, these principals laid an ethical foundation for businesses practices in the international arena.

The success of the Sullivan Principles abroad were matched by the success of Reverend Sullivan's activities at home. In 1964, Sullivan founded a job training program called Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC). Today, more than 80 OIC's exist across the country. The programs have trained more than 2 million people.

Reverend Sullivan was a pragmatic activist who never forget the individual hopes and dreams of real people. The nation has suffered a great loss.

EDWARD LENNON, IRISHMAN OF THE YEAR FRIENDLY SONS OF SHILLELAGH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday the Order of the Friendly Sons of the Shillelagh of the Jersey Shore will be honoring Edward H. Lennon as "Irishman of the Year, 2001."

The Friendly Sons of the Shillelagh is an Irish-American social and charitable organization dedicated to promoting and enhancing the fraternity and good fellowship of its membership of Irish-Americans.

It is most appropriate that Ed Lennon should receive this honor from the Friendly Sons, as his accomplishments embody the spirit and the wonderful traditions and accomplishments of the Irish in America.

As President of the New Jersey State Police Fraternal Association, Ed has reached a pinnacle of success in a profession served so well by Irish Americans, both today and throughout the course of this century.

In fact, Ed comes from a long line of law enforcement officers starting with his grandfather, William Carroll, who was a detective with the Bayonne Police Department. His uncle, Jim Carroll, served with the Hudson County Police Department and another uncle,

Frank Conte, served with the Port Authority Police. Three cousins are also police officers: Bill Lennon, Ed Smith and Bill Opel.

As president of the State Police Fraternal Association, Ed has most ably represented the interests and concerns of his membership as they seek to deal with the every-more complicated issues facing law enforcement in this day and age.

Ed enlisted in the New Jersey State Police in 1977 and has served with great distinction since then throughout New Jersey in many capacities.

Because of his prominence and expertise, he has been appointed to many commissions and advisory boards including commissioner on the Governor's Commission to Deter Criminal Activity, trustee in NJ SEED (Society for Environmental and Economic Development); board of directors of the National Troopers Coalition, and Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board of the Department of Labor.

In honoring Edward Lennon, the Friendly Sons are honoring all law enforcement officers in New Jersey—individuals who on a daily basis put their lives on the line to protect the rest of us. Congratulations Ed, we appreciate you greatly and thank you heartily.

ALBANIANS IN MACEDONIA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, having monitored the egregious human rights violations against Albanians in Macedonia under the former communist regime of Kiro Gligorov, I am pleased to support the current coalition government of Arben Xhaferi, Chairman of the Democratic Party of Albanians in Macedonia, and Boris Trajkovski, Chairman of the ethnic Macedonian party VMRO. In this regard, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report entitled "Resolving the Crisis in Macedonia", by Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi, Balkan Affairs Advisor to the Albanian-American Civic League. This analysis is the finest analysis dealing with the subject matter at hand. Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi is truly an expert on these matters. In addition, the Albanian-American Civic League represents the policies and positions that are in the best interests of both America and Macedonia, and also for hope for a lasting peace in the Balkans.

RESOLVING THE CRISIS IN MACEDONIA

(By Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi)

The Albanian American Civic League has been working extensively with the Bush administration, the U.S. Congress, and the Albanian American community since our delegation returned from Macedonia, Kosova, and Presheva at the beginning of March. Our goal is to ensure that the crisis in Macedonia is resolved through diplomacy, not weapons, and that a commitment is made to eradicating the roots of the conflict—namely, the racism, repression, and institutionalized discrimination that Albanians have been subjected to for close to a century.

The international community has long described Macedonia as a multiethnic democracy. But, as Democratic Party chairman Arben Xhaferi observed in an interview with the New York Times on March 27, while the reality of Macedonia is multiethnic, "the

concept of the state is ethnocentric." "Which do we change?" he asked. "We can only change the reality by ethnic cleansing, and so we must change the concept of the state."

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to bring genuine democracy and peace to Macedonia, it is necessary to:

Change the concept of the state by changing the Constitution to give equal status to Albanians and ethnic Macedonians.

Change the citizenship law, or rather its application, so that all people born in Macedonia or who have longstanding residency are counted as citizens.

Since the 1994 census, more than 120,000 ethnic Albanians, whose families in many cases have been living in Macedonia for centuries have been classified as "illegal immigrants," because the head of the household is working abroad to ensure the family's survival. Those whose work abroad has prevented them from living in Macedonia for fifteen years without interruption, as the current law requires, have lost the citizenship rights they had before Macedonia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991.

A huge part of the problem here is that the OSCE, of which Macedonia is a member, has established international norms for determining citizenship that do not account for a situation in which high unemployment has forced large numbers of adults to work abroad in order to support their families. Therefore, OSCE standards must be modified to accommodate the Macedonian reality.

In the villages bordering Kosova, such as Tanusha, disenfranchisement has taken another form. After NATO entered Kosova in June 1999, Macedonian border guards began to try to push the Macedonian border back into Kosova. When ethnic Albanian farmers in Tanusha and other border towns would cross the border into Vitina, Kosova (only eight kilometers away) to buy supplies, rather than make the journey to Skhup (25 kilometers away), they were blocked from returning to Macedonia, where their families have been farming for hundreds of years on the same land. It is no accident that the NLA established a stronghold here.

Ensure that the new census is conducted according to international standards and monitored by recognized nongovernmental institutions and officials from several countries.

Macedonia and the international community must finally have an accurate count of ethnic Macedonians, Albanians, and other nationalities in Macedonia. Xhevdet Nasufi, an ethnic Albanian who is Minister of Justice in Macedonia, has been put in charge of the census. It is essential that a large number of the census takers are ethnic Albanians, while other ethnic groups in Macedonia, such as Roma, Vlachs, Bulgarians, and Serbs, should also be included in the census personnel. If the government is anxious about increasing the number of minority representatives conducting the census, then they can ask that international monitors accompany all census takers, regardless of their ethnicity. The spring 2001 census should be postponed until the immediate crisis subsides and international assistance is provided.

Make Albanian a second official language. Transform the voting system in the parliament so that ethnic Macedonian members, who are in the majority, do not overrule every initiative made by Albanian MPs and those of other ethnic groups.

Increase the number of Albanians in the police force and other state institutions, consistent with their numbers in the population.

Decentralize the government and give municipalities a greater share of the power and tax revenues in order to implement decisions at the local level. (The Macedonian parliament has been in the process of considering a revision of legislation that would strengthen local government.)

End police brutality by reforming the old Communist structure of the police and military through professional training by Western experts that includes human rights education.

Investigate abuses by the Macedonian police against Albanians and Roma, as reported by the Council of Europe on April 2, including "unlawful arrest and detention, excessive use of force and physical ill-treatment of detainees." Investigate burning of villages, damage to civilian property, and preventative detention and abuse of innocent civilians by the Macedonian military in response to the National Liberation Army's offensive.

Resolve once and for all Albanians' lack of access to higher education in Macedonia by constructing the new Albanian language university.

Other problems related to this university, including expanding the number of faculties, integrating the previous University of Tetova, ensuring enough placements for qualified applicants, etc., must be resolved by the Albanian community in dialogue with the funders from the European Union and the United States.

Begin an anti-racism campaign by ending ethnic stereotyping in the media.

STRATEGY

Achieving the important objectives outlined above will ensure that Albanians have equal rights with ethnic Macedonians and that they have effective participation in the political process. These objectives cannot be accomplished by force of arms. They can only be accomplished by bringing all political parties from all ethnic groups to the negotiating table with international mediators as soon as possible. In addition, the international community, and especially the United States, the most important friend that Albanians have, will not support the use of gun—either by the State or the NLA fighter—as a tool of change in Macedonia. Because the crisis in Macedonia can only be resolved through negotiation and not military might, this has implications for both ethnic Macedonians and Albanians:

What ethnic Macedonians should consider and do to end the crisis

Peace cannot come to Macedonia as long as the Macedonian military offensive continues. It must cease, and the Serb, Bulgarian, Russian, and Greek military and paramilitary forces that are aiding the Macedonian army in fighting the National Liberation Army must leave the country. Reparations for property damage and personal injury should be made as soon as possible to civilians living in the villages where the NLA has been based. The resort to arms, initially against a few hundred armed guerrilla forces, was a mistake. Military action has only served to swell the ranks of the NLA and their support from the Albanian diaspora and to radicalize the population on both ethnic Albanian and Macedonian sides. The failure to stop the military offensive, the destruction of civilian property, and the arrest of innocent civilians has exacerbated the conflict.

Up till now, the ethnic Macedonian leadership has been adept at saying all of the right things to the international community, but not at moving on the changes that are needed to bring peace and stability to the country. The fear is that granting equal rights to all citizens and the integration of all nationalities will lead to the nation's disintegra-

tion. In fact, the opposite is true. As long as human rights are denied in Macedonia, the state is under threat of violence. In its current ethnocentric form, Macedonia also will fail to gain admittance to the Council of Europe, the European Union, and NATO, which is critical to its economic and political growth. Exclusion from European institutions would be especially unfortunate because the VMRO-DPME coalition brought to power Prime Minister Ljupco Georgievski and President Boris Trajkovski, who are unquestionably more progressive in their outlook and actions than the previous Slavophile government of Kiro Gligorov.

Contrary to initial statements by the ethnic Macedonian leadership, Kosovar Albanians did not export violence to Macedonia. The National Liberation Army is homegrown and its emergency is a wake-up call. Ethnic Macedonian leaders need to make a sincere commitment to dialogue with the Albanian parties and to make the necessary constitutional and legal changes to end discrimination. But also, as the International Crisis Group stated in its April 2001 report, "The Macedonian Question: Reform or Rebellion," "the Slavic majority must be ready to challenge the notion that Macedonian state identity is synonymous with the Slavic population." If it does this, Macedonia has a chance to become a truly multiethnic, consensual democracy that serves as a model for the rest of the world in the 21st century.

What ethnic Albanians should consider and do to end the crisis

The National Liberation Army has succeeded in focusing international attention on the legitimate grievances that Albanians have in Macedonia about anti-Albanian racism and institutionalized discrimination. However, the timing and nature of the NLA's response has endangered human life and compromised the Albanians national cause. There is no support for armed rebellion in Macedonia by the international community, because the situation is not the same as it was in Kosova, where Albanians were routinely imprisoned, tortured, and killed throughout ten years of occupation, culminating in Slobodan Milosevic's campaign of mass extermination and forced deportation in 1998-1999. The NLA picked up the gun—which should be the last resort after all non-violent means have been exhausted—without first engaging in the political process underway in Macedonia by Arben Xhaferi and other Albanian leaders, who were close to making significant changes in the legal, economic, education, and political status of Albanians.

The NLA picked up the gun without first articulating to the world the plight of Albanians who live in Tanusha and other Macedonian villages on the border of Kosova, with the result that a new round of anti-Albanian press has ensued to the detriment of Albanians throughout the world. Instead of securing rights and freedom for the Albanians who are disenfranchised in Macedonia, it has helped NATO justify its premature and ill-considered release of the Serbian military into the buffer zone. Picking up the gun at the wrong time has also undermined the resolution of Kosova's status and put the lives of Albanians in Mitrovica and Presheva at considerably greater risk.

At this critical juncture, when the pursuit of war will lead only to a bloodier and more devastating conflict on all sides, the Albanian community must come to grips with the fact that the National Liberation Army was created not by the majority of Albanians in Macedonia and in the rest of the Balkans, but by members of LPK, a small revolutionary Marxist party. Although some of LPK's leaders, including Ali Ahmeti (head of

the NLA), can be credited with helping to form the Kosova Liberation Army in Switzerland in the early 1990s, the KLA ultimately emerged as a democratic force. It is time to demand that LPK cease all military activities and become accountable to the political process. In this connection, it is time for the Albanian community also to acknowledge that the current crisis in Macedonia is as much the result of a power struggle inside the Albanian community as it is the result of years of discrimination and repression by ethnic Macedonians. This internal struggle has been compounded by efforts to exploit the current situation for political advantage, such as the recent vitriolic attack against Arben Xhaferi, replete with falsehoods, by Bardyl Mahmuti.

While the DPA is not without its faults, and should undergo careful self-examination and change in this period, it is also the case that DPA leader Arben Xhaferi and his colleagues should receive credit and support for their numerous accomplishments in improving the present and future prospects for Albanians in Macedonia. Arben Xhaferi should also receive praise for his superb performance as a statesman on behalf of the Albanian people throughout this crisis. Meanwhile, politicians and parties who feel that they have a better program to offer Albanians in Macedonia should not spend their time attacking other Albanians, but in vigorously offering their programs to the electorate in preparation for the October 2002 national elections, while presenting a unified voice with all Albanian factors when it comes to the legal and institutional changes that must be made in Macedonia. Every Albanian, but especially Albanian politicians, intellectuals, and activists, should be working to make full equality for Albanians in Macedonia a reality.

What the international community should consider and do to end the crisis

While the steps taken by Macedonia's coalition government in the next few weeks will be critical to the outcome of the crisis in Macedonia, the steps taken by the international community will be equally decisive. The international community should cease sending ambiguous signals about its commitment to a diplomatic solution to the crisis. To date, much lip service has been given to a peaceful, diplomatic solution, while the major thrust has been swift condemnation of the NLA's actions and support for the Macedonian military offensive. The West has promised to uphold Macedonia as a democratic, multiethnic state, but it has endorsed the actions of ethnic Macedonian leaders without showing enough regard for the position of the Democratic Party of Albanians in Macedonia, which made the VMRO-DPME coalition government possible in the first place.

Identifying and implementing genuine political solutions to the problems in Macedonia and other parts of Southeast Europe is the only way to avoid more bloodshed and to avert a fifth Balkan war. And as much as the Bush administration would prefer to give Europe the lion's share of responsibility, it has to come to grips with the fact that a negotiated settlement will not happen without active involvement by the United States. Albanians, in particular, view the United States as their only protector and as the only country that can shift the countries of the Former Yugoslavia from the previous Communist model to Western, participatory democracy.

The international community laments corruption in Macedonia and other countries in Southeast Europe, and yet it has failed to make good on its promises to help Macedonia economically in return for the pivotal

role that Macedonia played during the war in Kosovo, when it gave refuge to hundreds of thousands of Kosovar Albanians. This breach of trust, which fuels the prevailing anti-Western mood among ethnic Macedonians, must be addressed.

Finally, there is no question that uncertainty about the future status of Kosovo has fueled the current crisis in Macedonia. National elections should be held in Kosovo as soon as possible and a process mapped out for final status negotiations. Contrary to the opinion of some European countries, Kosovo's independence will contribute the strengthening, not to the demise, of the Macedonian state.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HERITAGE CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL'S "WE THE PEOPLE" TEAM

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize an exceptional group of students from Heritage Christian High School, of West Allis, Wisconsin: Jon Carpenter, Steve Cerny, Cassie Daubner, Caitlin Flood, Brad Jacobi, Brian Krueger, Beth MacKay, Anneka McCallum, Lindsey Mueller, Steve Poelzer, Megan Rudebeck, Jessie Sajdowitz, Libby Smith, and Anni Vosswinkel.

After months of study and rigorous competition against other high school teams in Wisconsin, the Heritage Christian group was awarded the honor of representing the state at the national competition of the "We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" competition in Washington, D.C.

The "We the people . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" program was developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Winners from the respective states travel to Washington to take part in a competition modeled on United States Congress hearings. The hearings consist of oral presentations before a panel of judges, followed by a period of questioning by the simulated congressional committee, in which the students demonstrate their understanding and constitutional knowledge.

These students are a credit to their high school and to the state of Wisconsin. I would also like to recognize the group's teacher, Tim Moore, who no doubt played a significant role in the success of this class.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have the opportunity to commend these students and their teacher on their hard work, enthusiasm, and accomplishment in making it to the nationals. I wish them much success in their future studies, and congratulations on their achievement.

CONDEMNING THE PRACTICE OF RACIAL PROFILING

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the thousands of police officers keeping the streets of America safe, but to bring atten-

tion the un-American practice of racial profiling.

The 4th and 14th Amendments are intended to protect our citizens from our government by requiring searches and seizures to be reasonable. In the United States, a search or seizure is unreasonable and, therefore, unconstitutional if it is motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. Congress must concern itself with those who choose to ignore the basic rights of all Americans—rights that exist regardless of the color of your skin.

While serving my last term in the Illinois legislature, I voted for a statewide study to determine the extent and the effects of racial profiling. Recently in my home state, the City of Highland Park established landmark initiatives to curb this intolerable practice. These initiatives are the first of their kind in this country.

Now in Congress, I intend to review Highland Park's broad plan and work towards ending racial profiling so that justice for all exists throughout the United States, not only in one city in Illinois. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle work with me on this issue.

THE NEED TO ACT AGAINST BULLYING

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, in our national effort to find policies which to put an end to the terrible tragedies of school children shooting each other to death, one very promising development has been the increasing attention to the problem of bullying. We have for far too long made the mistake of indulging bullying, and in ignoring the anguish of those who are victimized by it. A 30-year-old adult who is being severely taunted and physically harassed by others can receive legal help. But a 15-year-old is often told that it is his or her responsibility to deal with this without any outside intervention, and that is both cruel and can lead to a dangerous results. This has been a particular problem with students who are—or are thought to be by their school mates—gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered. And especially in this latter class of cases, students who learn that bullying and physical violence abuse are OK in high school sometimes extrapolate from that the message that violent assault and even murder are OK a few years after the high school.

In the April 26 edition of the newspaper Bay Windows, an extremely responsible journal published weekly in Boston, with a particular focus on matters relevant to the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered community, editor Jeff Epperly wrote a first rate editorial on this subject. Mr. Epperly's points are very important ones for those formulating public policy to understand, and I submit this extremely well reasoned and eloquent piece to be printed here.

[From Bay Windows, Apr. 26, 2001]

BULLYING IS NOT A "NORMAL" PART OF
CHILDHOOD

(By Jeff Epperly)

"Stick and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me," was the

dismissive reply that came from a school administrator with whom I was discussing the often brutal treatment heaped upon openly gay—or perceived-to-be-gay—students in schools. That was shortly after I started at this paper nearly 15 years ago. In the intervening years that children's schoolyard chant has been, in the context of how gays should deal with verbal abuse, thrown in my face by everyone from police officers to mainstream newspaper columnists.

For too many years, the attitude of many school administrators and teachers toward student-on-student harassment has been that it's a "normal" part of growing up. Gay students, like kids who are overweight or have speech problems, should learn to lighten up, ignore the taunts or fight back in the face of abuse. But as anyone who's followed this issue knows, anti-gay harassment rarely stops at name-calling. Openly gay or lesbian students can attest, along with girls who are a little too masculine, or boys who are a little too feminine, that sticks and stones are just some of the items used to pummel and ostracize those who dare to be different.

But even if we were to assume for the sake of argument that anti-gay harassment in schools rarely escalates beyond verbal taunts, the unrelenting nature of anti-gay verbal harassment, along with the sense of isolation that accompanies it, makes for an uneven playing field for gay and lesbian students who are supposed to be guaranteed the equal opportunity to learn. Speak at length with adult victims of systematic anti-gay verbal attacks committed by hateful neighbors, and you understand how ongoing harassment can make simply living in one's home unbearable. Imagine what it must be like for targeted students in the captive environment of a school. The effort and desire to learn lag far behind the simple act of trying to preserve one's dignity while keeping one eye out for the bullies behind you. That so many of these students suffer academically is not surprising.

(There is also increasing evidence that schoolyard bullying, now the subject of intense study by American, Japanese and European academics, has long-term adverse consequences for all of those involved—the bullies, the bullied and bystanders who live in fear that it may be they who are next in line for abuse if they do not conform to the whims of the mob.)

Students and parents in many districts have begged administrators to stop such harassment—even after it has escalated to physical violence, and even though some teachers and administrators themselves have taken part in the harassment. Many times, as Wisconsin student Jamie Nabozny could attest, the student being harassed is made to feel as if he or she is the culprit for having the temerity to simply be who they are.

It was in 1997 that Nabozny caused a stir in school board meetings across the country after he got fed up and sued the school district that failed to see how its inaction was affecting his rights to equal educational opportunities. He won in a landmark ruling in federal court. In a heartening after-effect, more students and their parents, emboldened by the Nabozny decision have stepped forward and are filing similar suits against their school districts for similar reasons.

Some pundits are already saying that these cases are just one more example of how destructively litigious American society has become. But these cases cannot be compared to lawsuit-obsessed citizens trying to wring money from slip-and-fall accidents or restaurants who dare to serve hot coffee which is then spilled on some klutz's lap. These cases are legitimate examples of citizens seeking redress from the judicial branch of government when the executive and legisla-

tive branches are unable or unwilling to offer equal protection to its citizens.

But court action alone will hardly solve the problem. And it's not just gay kids who are being tormented. Nor is it only gay kids who are bringing guns and knives to school to gain revenge on their tormenters. So it's heartening to hear that the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network is working with other education organizations to make sure that school administrators and other government officials continue to work toward programs and solutions for a problem that ought not ever again be covered up or dismissed.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO SIMPLIFY AND MAKE MORE EQUITABLE THE TAX TREATMENT OF SETTLEMENT TRUSTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill to simplify and make more equitable the tax treatment of settlement trusts established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

This bill is the product of a unique bipartisan effort over the past two Congresses. Joining me as a cosponsors of the bill are—the Chairman of the Committee on Resources, Congressman JAMES HANSEN, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, Congressman NICK RAHALL, and the former Ranking Minority Member of that Committee who cosponsored this legislation in the last Congress, Congressman GEORGE MILLER.

Additionally, I am honored to join with a number of other members of Congress in urging the enactment of this bill. The cosponsors include Ways and Means Committee Members, Subcommittee Chairman AMO HUGHTON, Ways and Means Committee, Ranking Minority Member CHARLES RANGEL, Representative DAVE CAMP, Representative J.D. HAYWORTH, Representative SCOTT MCINNIS, and Representative MARK FOLEY.

Colleagues from the Native American Caucus who are cosponsoring this bill are: the Co-chair of the Caucus along with Mr. HAYWORTH, Representative DALE KILDEE, Representative NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Representative ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, Representative MARK UDALL, Representative FRANK PALLONE, and Representative PATRICK KENNEDY.

This bill would remedy several key deficiencies in the current settlement trust provision enacted in a 1987 amendment to ANCSA. That provision authorized Alaska Native Corporations organized pursuant to ANCSA to establish, from their own resources, settlement trust funds to "promote the health, education, and welfare . . . and preserve the heritage and culture of Natives." Unfortunately, the Settlement Trust tax provision in existing law poses several significant impediments to the establishment and long-term maintenance of Settlement Trusts, and therefore, to the fulfillment of their purposes under ANCSA.

A version of this bill was included by the Ways and Means Committee in legislation last Congress that was vetoed and a version of it passed the Senate as well. This current version of the bill we are introducing today has been vetoed over the past several years with the tax writing committees of Congress in the House and Senate, the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Department of Treasury. It addresses the key deficiencies in the current law. I urge that it be included in tax-related legislation considered by the House in this session of the 107th Congress and that our colleagues join the co-sponsors of this bill in supporting this meritorious legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district on Tuesday, May 1, 2001, and I would like the record to indicate how I would have voted had I been present.

For rollcall vote No. 90, the resolution recognizing the important of increasing awareness of the autism spectrum disorder, I would have voted "yea."

For rollcall vote No. 91, the resolution supporting a National Charter Schools Week, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING MIKE THIESSEN

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an outstanding young man from my district in California's great Central Valley—Mike Thiessen. I am proud to report he lead the Air Force Academy football team to a 9–3 season including a 41–27 win over Army and 27–13 over Navy to capture the prestigious Commander In Chief's trophy.

The list of accomplishments by this fine young man is impressive.

He was named the Air Force Academy's Player of the Year, the Mountain West Conferences' Offensive Player of the Year, and takes his place among the great option quarterbacks in Air Force Academy history. He was named Colorado's Male Athlete of the Year and was selected for the 2000 Gridiron Classic.

Mike ranked second in the MWC in total offense (218.2 average) and led the MWC in quarterback efficiency (147.0 rating) He led the team in rushing with 713 yards and 10 touchdowns and hit 112–195 passes for 1,687 yards and 13 touchdowns. He ranked 10th nationally in quarterback efficiency.

Prior to the Air Force Academy, Mike led his Johansen High School football team to the Sac-Joaquin Section semi-finals capping a stellar high school career that culminated when he was selected as one of 30 players to represent California in its annual all-star game against Texas' all-stars. Unfortunately, Mike did not get to play in that game because he was already committed to the Air Force Academy and had begun training.

In addition to being the senior class vice president, he was selected to the All-State football team, named the Outstanding Player of the Central California Conference and was named Most Valuable Player of the Stainslaus County All District football team. The Sportsmen of Stainslaus named him their Outstanding Athlete.

It is pleasure to represent this fine young man and his parents Steven and Barbara Thiessen. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in honoring Mike Thiessen.

PRICE CONTROL PROGRAMS GOVERNING MEDICINE IN MEXICO AND CANADA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill that calls for the United States Trade Representative to investigate whether any price control program governing medication in Mexico or Canada violates, or is inconsistent with, any trade agreement, denies benefits to the United States, or discriminates against or restricts United States commerce.

As I travel around the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, one concern I hear about over and over again is the high cost of medications. Many seniors, in particular, often face a choice between things like medicine, food and heat. However, this problem is not isolated only to the elderly. All Americans face these steep prices. For example, single mothers and poor working families also have to buy medications. As a father, I cannot imagine anything worse than not being able to afford medicine for a sick child.

As has been discussed many times, there are a lot of complex reasons that prices are so high, and it goes far beyond greedy manufacturers as some have suggested. Some new drugs can cost more than a billion dollars to bring to market. In exchange, these drugs have a profound impact on the health of Americans and hundreds of millions of people worldwide. Fundamentally, we need to find ways to reduce these development costs, as it is these costs that are passed on to consumers.

Another great inequity in the pricing of these medications is that many countries, such as Canada and Mexico, have outrageous cost control laws. While these reduced costs may be sufficient to pay the price to physically produce a pill or medicine, they rarely take into account the phenomenal expenses that went into the development of the drug. These development costs are then shifted elsewhere to other consumers who end up paying outrageously high prices for the same medications. If manufacturers and researchers were ever completely stripped of the ability to recover these costs, the flow of new drugs would slow dramatically, if not end completely.

Nevertheless, it is wrong that Americans are so often asked to pay the price for drugs that benefit all mankind. It is particularly frustrating to consumers when they see our neighbors to the North and South paying much lower prices for exactly the same drug.

I believe that this situation needs to be examined and addressed and this bill helps

begin the necessary steps. The United States can no longer afford to be burdened with research and development costs of drugs that are going into other countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and improve healthcare for all American consumers.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL IGNACIO ZARAGOZA SEGUIN, THE HERO OF PUEBLA, AND THE GOLIAD ZARAGOZA SOCIETY

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true hero who gave his life to free his country from foreign oppression. Ignacio Zaragoza Seguin was born in 1829 at Bahia Del Espiritu Santo, Mexico near what is now Goliad, Texas in my Congressional District. He was the son of a soldier, but was educated as a priest. When the United States invaded Mexico, he tried to enlist but was rejected because of his youth. He was a businessman for a short time, but his passionate support of Mexico's struggle to create a fledgling democracy, made him a soldier. During the years of the War of the Reform in 1857 to 1860, he joined with Benito Juárez and fought in numerous battles including the battle of Calpulalpan, which ended the war.

In April 1861, General Zaragoza was appointed Minister of War and the Navy. When Mexican President Juárez was forced to declare a moratorium on Mexico's European debt in order to salvage the bankrupt economy, Spain sent a fleet and forced the surrender of Veracruz. France and England joined Spain in the invasion of Mexico. General Zaragoza resigned from the ministry to lead the Army of the East. Although the English and Spanish reached an agreement with President Juárez and withdrew, the French landed troops and marched toward Mexico City. They met the Mexican forces at the City of Puebla in a battle that lasted the entire day of May 5, 1862. Under General Zaragoza's leadership that vastly outnumbered Mexican army and Puebla townspeople forced the withdrawal of Napoleon III's Army, the premier army in the world. Napoleon's army suffered heavy losses, but Mexican casualties were few. Although the French ultimately captured Mexico City the next year and put Napoleon's nephew on the throne, the costly delay in Puebla and the subsequent guerrilla war waged by Benito Juárez shortened the French intervention. It also helped preserve the American Union, as it kept the French too occupied to directly aid the Confederacy with troops in the U.S. Civil War, which was being waged at the time.

General Zaragoza received a hero's welcome in Mexico City. While visiting his sick troops, he contracted typhoid and died on September 8, 1862 at the age of 33. He received a state funeral and on September 11, 1862, President Juárez declared May 5, Cinco de Mayo, a national holiday.

Today Cinco de Mayo is celebrated throughout Mexico and around the world. This weekend I will be joining in the festivities being sponsored by the Goliad Zaragoza Society at the birthplace of this great man.

The Goliad Zaragoza Society was founded in 1944 by a group of Mexican Americans to pay tribute to the legacy of General Zaragoza by showing respect and pride for their culture. Today the Society's primary mission is providing scholarships to help students pursue their education.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACCESS TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ACT OF 2001

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation guaranteeing one of the most fundamental of patients' rights—the right of access to needed emergency medical care.

In the 104th, 105th, and 106th Congresses, I introduced the Access to Emergency Medical Services Act. This bill would establish the "prudent layperson" definition of emergency as the standard for insurance coverage for emergency services under group health plans, health insurers, and the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Health plans would be required to cover and pay for emergency care based upon the patient's symptoms rather than the final diagnosis. This coverage is tied to the federal law called EMTALA, which requires hospitals to provide screening and any stabilization services that are necessary. In addition, the legislation would prohibit health plans from requiring that patients obtain prior authorization before seeking emergency care. The bill would also help promote quality, cost-effective care by requiring that health plans and emergency physicians work together to coordinate any necessary follow-up care.

The prudent layperson definition requires a health plan to pay for treatment rendered when a patient experiences:

A medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that a prudent layperson, who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in placing the health of the individual in serious jeopardy, serious impairment to bodily functions, or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.

In the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Congress did indeed guarantee this right to Medicare and Medicaid patients enrolled in managed care plans. Then in February 1998, the President's Executive Order extended this right to all persons in federal health programs, including FEHBP, veterans and military enrollees. So as subscribers in FEHBP plans, all Members of Congress have been guaranteed this important patient protection. Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia have also passed laws establishing this standard. But to protect residents of the eighteen states that have not passed a prudent layperson standard, and for the approximately 50 million persons who are enrolled in ERISA self-insured plans, Congress must act.

But I want to caution my colleagues—simply inserting the words "prudent layperson" into a bill does not ensure access to appropriate emergency care. During the House debate on The Patient Protection Act (H.R. 4250) in the

105th Congress, some Members insisted that it contained the same emergency care standard that was provided for in the Balanced Budget Act. In October 1998, thirty Members who had voted for H.R. 4250 recognized that the language was not the same and wrote the Speaker asking that the true prudent layperson standard—reflecting the BBA provisions and consistent with EMTALA—be included in any patients' rights legislation that moved forward.

Regrettably, the 105th Congress adjourned without additional action on HMO reform. Millions of Americans enrolled in managed care plans were frustrated by our inability to send a bill to the President's desk, but remained hopeful that Congress would produce effective patients rights legislation when it convened this year.

In the 106th Congress, this body passed by an overwhelming margin comprehensive managed care reform legislation that got the emergency services language right. But the other body's bill did not. And in the conference that failed to produce a compromise bill, some conferees fought against the language approved by the House, language that is consistent with Medicare and Medicaid law, language that is strongly supported by doctors, hospitals, consumer groups, and one of the oldest and largest health maintenance organizations in the United States, Kaiser Health Plans.

And so, joined by my colleague from New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, today I am reintroducing the Access to Emergency Medical Services Act in the 107th Congress. I encourage all members of Congress to study this issue carefully, listen to their constituents, and support passage of this fundamental legislation. The American consumers deserve to be protected by an authentic prudent layperson standard that ensures them access to the full range of services their acute emergency conditions require, and Congress should give them this right without further delay.

AMTRAK'S THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Congress created Amtrak thirty years ago because we realized that along with cars and planes, passenger rail was a vital part of America's transportation future. Today, as we celebrate Amtrak's 30th birthday, the need for passenger rail is greater than ever. All across this great land, travelers are growing sick and tired of spending so many hours stuck in traffic, or hanging around airport terminals. They want an alternative.

In my home state of Tennessee, there is strong support for passenger rail service. And in my role as Ranking Member of the Railroads Subcommittee, I am working to restore Amtrak service to Tennessee, because passenger rail service will continue to grow in popularity and importance.

Fortunately, there is an alternative to congestion on our highways and in our airways. It's called High-Speed Passenger Rail, and it's a way of traveling that's pleasant and easy, and allows travelers to make the most of their valuable time.

So far, high-speed rail exists only in the Northeast. But Amtrak's vision is to build a national passenger railroad system consisting of many regional high-speed corridors linked by long-distance service.

That's why I strongly support the High Speed Rail Investment Act of 2001. It will provide Amtrak with what our highways and airports already have: A source of long-term capital with which to build the high-speed rail corridors of the future.

With high-speed rail, we can unclog America's transportation arteries, give travelers the choices they deserve, and fix our broken transportation system. Passage of the High Speed Rail Act of 2001 isn't just in Amtrak's interest; it's in America's interest.

So as we congratulate Amtrak on thirty years of service to America, let us resolve to pass the High Speed Rail Investment Act of 2001—and finally get America moving again!

TRIBUTE TO THE FRIENDS OF LAKEWOOD PROGRAM

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize an outstanding example of parental and community involvement in education in my district. The Friends of Lakewood program is a community effort dedicated to enhancing the learning experience of students at Lakewood Elementary School in Dallas. One of their most successful initiatives has been the "Math Maniacs" program. With more than one-third of students participating, the fruits of this program are evident in the school's continued success at the Dallas ISD Math Olympiad.

As we all know, the participation of parents and the community is crucial to educational success. When children see that parents care about education, it motivates them to aim higher and become better students.

The Friends of Lakewood program is a model for community leadership and involvement in education—I comment the parents, students, and community of Lakewood for their success.

ACCESS TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Access to Emergency Medical Services Act with my colleague, Mr. CARDIN of Maryland. I would first like to thank Mr. CARDIN for taking the initiative on this issue and continually bringing this bill to Congress's attention.

This important legislation is an effort to allow medical professionals to make decisions in the emergency room, not the insurance company bureaucrats.

Insurance companies reportedly have refused to pay emergency room bills when patients did not obtain prior authorization for

emergency treatment. It is inappropriate and dangerous for insurance companies to require pre-authorization for emergency services. Indeed, emergency conditions are by definition problems that require immediate medical attention without delay.

Patients are also being financially punished for taking precautionary action and admitting themselves to the emergency room for a critical situation. We should not attach a high personal risk to seeking out emergency care. I have heard many stories of individuals who go to the emergency room with symptoms that indicate a serious illness, perhaps a heart attack. They undergo a battery of tests and find out that the heart attack was something else, perhaps a bad case of heartburn. That should be good news. However, weeks later they find out that those tests cost hundreds, maybe thousands of dollars, and their insurance companies refuse to pay.

This legislation will put an end to bottom-line medicine and keep insurance companies out of the emergency room. Decisions on the medical treatment of the ill and injured should be placed back in the hands trained to save lives, not dollars. The Access to Emergency Medical Services Act of 2001 would require insurers to pay for emergency room visits based on a "prudent layperson" definition of an emergency and a patient's symptoms, rather than the final diagnosis. An individual seeking medical attention for what they "prudently" determine to be a medical emergency should not be penalized for that decision. This bill would also prohibit insurance companies' pre-authorization requirements for emergency care. Finally, the bill requires that health care plans and emergency physicians work jointly to coordinate follow-up care.

This bill does not replace the need for comprehensive health insurance reform. The initiatives proposed by Congressmen GANSKE and DINGELL are essential for a broad reform of our health insurance system. That being said, this is a necessary bill to pass to protect citizens from physical injury caused by paperwork delays from their insurance carriers.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important legislation which ensures that an insurance company's response will not make the difference between life and death in emergency room.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. ED WILLIS AND HIS SERVICE TO R.B. WRIGHT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Mr. Ed Willis who is retiring as principal of R.B. Wright Elementary School.

The warm and caring manner in which Ed led the school let every student know that they were special and loved. Ed is the consummate educator because he lets his teachers teach and supports them in their efforts. His students always achieve the maximum of their ability.

Ed is the epitome of the caring, professional administrator. His goal has always been to develop the total child: academically, socially, physically, and culturally. He commands excellence from himself and his staff, and his rewards come in seeing his students succeed.

Ed's life is an example of Christian living. He has been a teacher, coach, father, principal, husband, son, and devoted friend. He has given of himself to this community, making it a better place to live, by loving young children who have attended his school. His calm pleasant demeanor and enthusiasm for his job were often conveyed to his faculty and students. He recognized them for their large as well as their small accomplishments in a genuine effort to encourage them to grow as citizens, not only while at R.B. Wright, but in the community-at-large.

Ed has lived according to John Wesley's rule:

Do all the good you can
To all the people you can
In all the ways you can
At all the times you can
To all the people you can
As long as you ever can

Ed exemplifies strong character, leadership and compassion. Through his leadership he is shaping children's ideas about themselves, the country, and the world. He has nourished their appetite for learning. They are developing habits and values that will last them a lifetime.

Ed always shows that he believes intellect and character go hand-in-hand. His optimism and excitement is shared with all those associated with R.B. Wright Elementary School. Ed is a fine diplomat. He is understanding and patient. He sets high standards for the young people who have attended R.B. Wright Elementary School. He is an excellent teacher and administrator, as well as a fine Christian family man.

He is a spectacular example for children, calling every child by name and always greeting them with a smile. Ed is a thoughtful, encouraging, and compassionate principal who is very successful and loved. He is an effective leader, friend, and excellent role model. He ran a tight ship at R.B. Wright Elementary School and will be greatly missed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ASTHMA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASTHMA AWARENESS DAY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to introduce this legislation on the day of the fourth annual Capitol Hill Asthma Awareness Day, and I particularly want to recognize Nancy Sander and the other hard-working members of the Allergy and Asthma Network/Mothers of Asthmatics, whose dedication to fighting asthma is limitless.

Last year, I visited a school in my district in Queens and met an extraordinary young person named Paige Eastwood. At 11 years old, Paige struggles daily to manage her asthma. Yet, as we all know, Paige is not alone. Approximately 15 to 17 million Americans have asthma, over 5 million of whom, like Paige, are children. The burden of asthma on our nation is nothing short of a crisis.

Though many Americans may think of asthma as merely an inconvenience or impediment, it is a serious condition that should not be underestimated. In New York, for example, asthma is the single largest cause of absen-

teism in schools, and it accounts for 10 million missed school days annually across the nation. Each year, asthma results in more than 450,000 hospitalizations, in fact while hospitalization rates for other diseases are diminishing, they are climbing for asthma. Asthma also kills with unexpected swiftness. Often, the time from first symptom to final breath can be as little as 30 minutes. And this is happening to children in increasing numbers—since 1980, death rates for children due to asthma have climbed 133 percent.

There is no cure for asthma, and for reasons that we don't fully understand, asthma rates have risen dramatically over the last 20 years. That's why we must give researchers the tools they need to study this debilitating condition. We must give public health officials and community organizations the resources they need to spread the word about how it can be prevented and controlled. And with an epidemic like this, we must also engage schools in helping children with asthma more effectively manage their condition. Our schools not only need support to train teachers and students in how to effectively respond to asthma, but they also desperately need funding to purchase medical equipment and improve indoor air quality.

That's why I reintroduced a bipartisan, comprehensive bill to address the asthma epidemic in our country. My bill will encourage states to establish pediatric asthma action plans, create a National Asthma Coordinating Committee to improve our nationwide response, and bolster public awareness and education efforts through the CDC. It will also provide \$4 million per year directly to low-income schools hardest hit by asthma to implement asthma programs.

Asthma is an indiscriminate disease that strikes Americans of all ages, races, and places. And Congress can and should do more to alleviate the burden of asthma. So today, as we begin Asthma Awareness Month, I urge my colleagues in Congress to join me in helping our country cope with this serious condition. When children are well enough to go to school, when parents learn how to ward off attacks, when scientists better understand asthma's causes, we can all breathe easier.

SUPPORTING A NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, Americans are united around a common goal to help every child in America to receive a world class education. It is a goal that should unite this legislative body around successful education policies—ideas that respond to parents, empower teachers, and educate children.

As we work to improve America's education, let's not lose focus on what is working—such as the tremendous growth and proven success of America's charter schools.

Charter schools prosper because they bind parents, teachers, community and state leaders together to tailor an education program that fits the needs of local students. They prosper because they unleash the intelligence and innovation of our students.

Earlier this year, in partnership with the South Carolina Department of Education, I hosted a Public Charter School Summit in Greenville, South Carolina. The summit's purpose was simple: educate and excite local leaders about the potential of charter schools in South Carolina.

We told them that charter schools are public schools that are free from many state and local requirements. In exchange for this freedom and flexibility to try new approaches in education, the school must deliver results in student achievement. It is a contract with the governing board—flexibility in exchange for proven academic results.

By drawing upon the ideas and energy of local and state leaders, South Carolina and other states can turn the education corner. That is how strongly I believe in the transforming ability of charter schools.

We owe our best effort to improve the schools of our state. I am proud of the charter schools which have opened in South Carolina. They have banded together to form the South Carolina Charter School Association, an organization that has helped charter schools not only survive, but flourish in South Carolina. I commend our state's efforts to lift hurdles in the current charter school law and move to make South Carolina a charter-friendly state.

The education of our children is a public trust which we must not take lightly. Like many other aspects of our culture and society, there are principles that stand the test of time. But we need to boldly explore creative solutions that allow our nation's institutions to fit the needs and demands of modern times. Our students deserve a top-notch, cutting-edge education system.

Charter schools are supported by leaders of both parties and of all political leanings. It is hard to dispute the results when competition, education flexibility, and community partnerships are offered to America's schools.

Mr. Speaker, in the midst of all our debates over ways to improve America's schools, I ask that we pause and give special attention and recognition to the work of charter schools all across the nation. Thousands of parents, teachers, community leaders, and students are providing each day that schools will succeed when education dollars and decisions are kept close to the community.

TRIBUTE TO THE KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND THE GATEWAY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to both the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Gateway & Western Railway Company. These two rail companies are the recipients of the 2001 E.H. Harriman Gold Award, the highest award for railroad employee safety in the rail industry.

At the core of both of these companies is an unwavering commitment to safety, so it is fitting that they were chosen as recipients of the E.H. Harriman Gold Award. The late Mrs. Mary W. Harriman in memory of her husband, Edward H. Harriman, a pioneer in American railroading, founded these annual rail employee safety awards in 1913. Chosen by a

committee of transportation professionals, the awards are granted to railroads on the basis of the lowest casualty rate per 200,000 employee hours worked. This formula takes into account the volume of work performed, as well as the number of fatalities, injuries and occupational illnesses confirmed by the Federal Railroad Administration.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company is a Class I rail system, which operates over 2,728 track miles in 11 central and south-eastern states. It was founded in 1887 with the vision of providing the most direct salt water access from the Midwest. Today Kansas City Southern has the shortest route between Kansas City and the Gulf of Mexico, serving the ports of Port Arthur, Texas, New Orleans and West Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Gulfport, Mississippi. Their commitment to safety, along with innovative business practices, makes Kansas City Southern a leader in the rail industry. Their vision of safety encompasses the wellbeing of every employee.

Thriving on the vision and principles of its parent company, Kansas City Southern, Gateway Western Rail is also a formidable force in the rail industry. As one of only four rail gateways along the Mississippi River system in St. Louis, Gateway serves as a major interchange point between eastern and western railroads. It interchanges traffic with every major rail carrier in the United States and has access to the Mississippi River via two barge terminals. Since its inception in 1990, Gateway Western has enjoyed a steady increase in business volume and an outstanding record of safety.

Kansas City Southern Railway and Gateway & Western believe in the necessity of safe worker conditions in saving lives. They cultivate an environment where employees look out for one another and actively participate in improving the safety of all workers, and an environment where employees are jointly responsible for the safety process. Kansas City Southern Railway and Gateway & Western Railway Companies are dedicated to uncompromising safety in meeting the needs of their customers, their employees, and the communities they serve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating Kansas City Southern and Gateway & Western Railway Companies on receiving the Harriman Gold Award. Their commitment to putting safety first in the railroad industry serves as a national model.

EDWARD J. SANTOS MEMORIAL DEDICATION

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am humbled today to honor an inspiring American. Edward J. Santos, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts will be honored Sunday, May 6, 2001, at a Memorial Dedication, in his hometown at Hosford Square.

Edward Santos was a true American hero. He served his nation and cared for his loved ones as a war veteran, dedicated public servant, an active member of his community and family patriarch.

As a Sergeant in the United States Army, Ed served from July 7, 1942, to December 2,

1945. During his wartime service Ed earned the Combat Infantryman, Badge, Bronze Star Medal, Good Conduct Medal, European African Middle Eastern Theater Campaign Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Occupational of Germany Medal.

Ed was a very active member of his community, playing a major roll in Lowell politics for more than 40 years. He was a Past Commander of VFW Post 662, a member of the Portuguese American Veterans, Lowell Lodge of Elks, Lowell Veterans Council, Portuguese American Civic League, Portuguese American Center, Holy Ghost Society, National Association of Letter Carriers, Lowell License Commission and a Trustee of the Lowell Memorial Auditorium. He was beloved by the membership of St. Anthony's parish where he was a member of the Holy Name Society.

Since his passing, Ed has been deeply missed by his friends and family including sons Ron, Edward Jr., James and Thomas. Ed and his lovely wife Pauline were the proud grandparents of thirteen wonderful grandchildren.

I am proud to call Edward J. Santos my friend as are the hundreds of lives he touched throughout his exceptional life.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF LINDA M. JOHNSON

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, all of us here know and appreciate the important role that a strong and capable staff plays in accomplishing the work of the House. Obviously, the same is true throughout government and the private sector and that point will be well illustrated next week with a ceremony in Long Beach, California, to honor a person who has long been a quiet but crucial part of our community.

Linda M. Johnson will retire on May 11, after more than 35 years as assistant to the Executive Director of the Port of Long Beach. Across more than three decades of service, Linda has seen the Port grow from a modest operation next to the U.S. Navy base into one of the largest port complexes in the world. Today, the Port of Long Beach is the busiest port in North America with thousands of ships dropping off or picking up merchandise worth hundreds of billions of dollars. To meet the surge in global trade, the Port of Long Beach has been forced to adapt and expand, taking over the Navy shipyard and station and investing heavily in new docks, cranes, railyards and other infrastructure.

Throughout this period of enormous growth, Linda Johnson served as the strong right arm of the port director, managing the endless flow of correspondence, reports, meetings, telephone calls and everything else that goes with a thriving business that must operate under great pressure to meet the demands of global trade. Her quiet efficiency made her a vital partner in the port's management and her unfailing courtesy to coworkers and visitors made her a friend to one and all.

When Linda started at the port in 1965, she planned to work for a year and then go on to college. Instead, she ended up staying for a long, distinguished and rewarding career that

has paid great dividends for the Port of Long Beach and our entire community. She will be missed but she will not be forgotten by all of those friends and colleagues who will gather on May 9 to wish her and her husband Bill the very best for a long, active and healthy retirement.

DOUBLING FUNDING FOR THE NIH

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, which we initiated in 1990 to increase awareness and support for basic biomedical research, has commenced its twelfth year of briefings. With my co-chairs, Representatives SONNY CALLAHAN, NANCY PELOSI, and KEN BENTSEN, and over 100 other Members, this bipartisan Caucus has provided nearly 100 briefings where Members and staff have interacted directly with the researchers who lead the world in important scientific discoveries.

This year, we are strongly supporting the fourth step in doubling the budget of the National Institutes of Health over five years. We commend President George W. Bush for including a \$2.8 billion increase for the NIH in his FY2002 budget proposal. However, it is our hope that Congress can provide an increase of \$3.4 billion in order that the doubling commitment can be achieved within five years.

Why is this so important? What scientific evidence exists that such funding for the NIH will indeed result in better health, improved quality of life and reduction in national health care expenditures?

To answer these questions, in February we invited two distinguished biomedical research scientists to our Caucus to discuss "The Promise of Biomedical Research." First, Dr. Maxine Singer, President of the Carnegie Institution, clearly explained the need to support biomedical research infrastructure—instrumentation, facilities, information technology and strengthening science and mathematics education in primary schools.

Dr. Marc Kirschner, Chairman of the Department of Cell Biology at Harvard Medical School, was the second speaker and his comments follow this statement. We recall that in the magazine "Science" (1993), he, along with Drs. J. Michael Bishop and Harold Varmus, recommended that the NIH budget should be increased by 15% per year which would double the budget in five years. These scientists placed their reputations on the line, and I believe we can rely on them. These scientists were also part of a small group who helped us organize and conduct the Biomedical Research Caucus.

The attempt to double NIH funding actually began in 1997, with the initiative of Senators ARLEN SPECTER and TOM HARKIN along with Representative JOHN PORTER. We in the Caucus have continued to support these efforts since that time.

I believe that the clear and compelling remarks presented to the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus by Dr. Singer and Dr. Kirschner will be helpful in our deliberations concerning this year's budget priorities.

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS BY MARC KIRSCHNER, PH.D., BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

Thank you for coming today. It is my hope and Dr. Singer's hope that all of you can become as knowledgeable as possible about medicine and science at the beginning of the 21st century. Science affects us in the present and in the future—our personal lives, our economic well-being and even our national defense against some fiendish new enemies. Medical issues often lurk beneath the surface and then explode like the AIDS epidemic, mad cow disease or hoof-and-mouth disease in Europe; new issues reach prominence in the news and confuse many of the public like genetic engineering of crops and stem cell biology. The chronic issues of cancer and heart disease and depression also remind us of our need for a better defense against disease. Planning in science often seems intuitively clear to scientists, and yet even for us the path is very convoluted. In my own experience, many years ago we discovered one of the major proteins that goes awry in Alzheimer's disease—but we weren't working on Alzheimer's disease at the time; we were working on cell division and cancer. So I can understand that it is often difficult to understand what to do and what priorities to set. Science is complex. Every time I try to explain what I do to my wife and my mother, I have to start all over each time. But there is hope. My kids seem to understand much better. Yet despite these difficulties, progress in medicine is astonishing and it is very clear to all of us that our expectations for tomorrow should be considerable.

I will try to briefly review where we are and what we need and what you can do to help. Scientists in general have faith in rationality. We feel that if you understand the issues—the problems, the accomplishments, the needs and the true state-of-affairs in science that you and the American people will make the right decisions. It is for that reason that the goal of the Caucus has always been education. From that policies should naturally flow.

WHERE ARE WE?

February 12 was the announcement of the human genome sequence by an international consortium led by the United States and by private efforts built heavily on exploiting the openness and accessibility of that public investment. We now have a list of parts. Some people think that 30,000 is a small number, but this is completely misleading. We are really a gigantic Lego set with 30,000 different pieces, but the number of pieces is a million, billion—so we are pretty complicated—and the design of even the simplest organism is beyond our present understanding. We know some of our problems lie in faulty pieces—cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, muscular dystrophy. Perhaps there are simple signals for adult onset diabetes and schizophrenia, but they are not likely to be single faulty pieces, maybe instead two or more pieces when they come together reinforce their weaknesses—we hope to learn that soon. Some are diseases of systems, such as rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. Some are foreign enemies—viruses and bacteria—AIDS and tuberculosis. Some things may be easy to figure out, some will turn out much harder than we think.

A few years ago, Alzheimer's disease seemed hopeless. There were no animal models. There was no convincing epidemiology—no smoking gun as we had in polio. It was a sporadic disease of late and variable onset. Today we have an exquisite idea of the cause and we have many promising targeted pharmaceutical interventions.

In some ways it now seems like it could be a relatively easy disease to treat. It can be

diagnosed much earlier by MRI. Also, if it takes seventy years to appear—all we have to do is slow it down to 50% so the age of onset is 140. There are not many things where a two-fold change is a complete cure.

Well, I know that this is a Congress where the usual situation is to bring you problems that no one can solve. You have to work on those, too. But medical science is something that you can work on and have a big effect. You have an opportunity today that is more significant in many ways, but akin to the Eisenhower Interstate Highway Program of the 1950s. Like that program, the country can survive without it. But like that program, the effects are likely to be profound, with many long-term and unintended benefits. Whatever the state of the finances, today, the circumstances of science tells us that this is the time to invest. The progress in biomedical science will affect every person equally in this country and on our planet (if we take care to distribute its largesse fairly). But it will take a long-term infusion of funds. The plans to double the NIH budget will have to be followed by a long-term plan of increased funding that will allow us to realize the value of investment that you have already paid for and which will allow dividends to be paid to all of our children, and their children. I know a long-term view is difficult for a Congress that is elected every two years and has annual budgets. We all realize that things may intervene. But progress is best achieved with a long-term budgetary plan. Now, let me return to education, starting with some of today's important buzzwords.

THE GENOME

What did we learn from the genome—not much—yet. What we will learn is unimaginable. Genomics is the most revolutionary technology in biology today. It will produce hundreds of new targets for intervention in disease, new understanding of disease itself, new methods for diagnosis, and also in a very profound way a new appreciation of life. It is not and should not be the beginning of human engineering. We study biology to appreciate life, to preserve it and to value it. Despite all the hype about gene technology, scientists are happy working around the margin to protect what we have, not to restructure it. Also, about the 30,000 genes, most of which are the same in frogs—that is not the main point of the genome. The genome contains the instructions on how to put these genes together, how much to make, when to make things, and where to make things. With enough diligence we eventually might have found most of the 30,000 genes by other means; only the genome sequence tells us about the instructions.

CLONING

Cloning is the most common word in a biomedical scientist's vocabulary and the most misunderstood by the average citizen. In scientific discourse it never means cloning people. Usually it means isolating pieces of DNA for study. Sometimes it means isolating a line of cells that are genetically identical from animals, human beings, or often tumors. Sometimes it means making genetically identical animals which will serve as a model for disease. None of these uses raises ethical problems.

STEM CELLS

Stem cells are the great promise of regeneration. Most stem cell biology carries with it no ethical problems. There are skin stem cells, bone marrow stem cells, stem cells for muscle. But we don't really have what we need—we need brain stem cells for spinal cord and brain injury; we can't get heart muscle to regenerate—we cannot get kidneys to regenerate as we can liver.

The hot button issue is around stem cells derived from discarded human eggs or from human fetuses. For some people this is an ethical issue and if they truly understand the issues and still feel opposed we have to respect that, but not necessarily accept their judgment. The desire to work with embryonic stem cells is that they, in principle, can regenerate all tissues and we can learn from them how to develop applications that may in the future allow us to use other sources of material. From the study of human stem cell biology could come treatments for Parkinson's disease and for type I diabetes. The hope for lifting these terrible burdens on our loved ones has to be weighed against the ethical objections of some. The decision is not simple but at least we can try to understand the issues in concrete terms.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

Today we are learning more and more from fruit flies, worms and cultures cells—even from computers without doing a wet experiment but none of this will benefit human beings without animal experiments, mostly in rodents, less often in primates. The vast majority of these experiments cause no discomfort, but some do. It is hard to study regeneration from stroke without inflicting damage and yet most of us who have seen the devastating effect of stroke on our loved ones are willing to sacrifice animals. Scientists will do everything to avoid the cost, difficulty and discomfort of animal experimentation. But we all have to accept the fact that our ability to contribute to biomedical science will be in proportion to the amount of animal use. Anyone who thinks otherwise is not realistic. They may wish it were not otherwise—I may wish it were otherwise—but the simple fact is that we will not benefit from our discoveries, we will not cure cancer or heart disease, or manic depression, by making animal experimentation too difficult or too expensive.

What are the big targets for the NIH? Here are seven examples of them:

1. Using the genome to find targets to attack diseases like cancer.
2. Immunology everything from type I diabetes to autoimmune diseases to cancer therapy to allergy.
3. Regeneration—finding the signals to stimulate our bodies to repair itself—I include stem cell biology here.
4. Mental illness, mental retardation as organic diseases, and how to treat them much more specifically.
5. Obesity and type II diabetes—going beyond failed attempts at self-discipline.
6. Alzheimer's disease and aging—finding not a cure but a way to slow things down.
7. Infectious diseases—here the genomes of all the pathogens have increased our targets by 100-fold but we must always be diligent.

This is just a sampling.

HOW MUCH SHOULD MEDICAL RESEARCH COST?

We should pay no more money than can be used wisely. The NIH is not perfect; you need to keep our oversight of NIH intramural and extramural spending. But this does not mean a failed experiment is wasted money. The biggest failure is not doing an experiment that could make a difference. The biggest enemy in science is timidity, not overspending.

We should spend as much as we can to speed up the application of science to health. Yet to work on application before we understand the processes can be very inefficient.

Would we be better off today if we had spent our money on better iron lungs, rather than on a vaccine against the polio virus?

Is this science cost-effective? Maybe this is not the right question, but we can try to answer it anyways.

If we are truly successful, things should be cost-effective. It took years to make a Hemophilus influenza type-B vaccine—but

this major cause of meningitis, with its concomitant death and hearing loss in young people is now completely preventable.

Surgery for gastric ulcers was an expensive and risky business. Today we control the disease with a cheap antibiotic. Yes, there were major costs in the discoveries, but the savings accrue forever. If one takes a long-term view, all of this should make sense financially.

Four years ago before budget surpluses—the long view was developed with strong bipartisan support—in Congress, to double the NIH budget. The expectations of science are even higher today than there were four years ago. I hope you can complete that effort and after that, renew the investment.

Pardon me for my pitch for joining the Caucus. I do appreciate the support of Representative Gekas and all the members of the Caucus for being passionate advocates over the past years and for serving to educate the Members and their staff. I am not sure it gained them votes—but it was the right thing to do. It has meant a lot to scientists, particularly the young scientists who have come here from all over the U.S. They recognize the deep and thoughtful support that you have given. That means a lot. We all realize that you deliberate over many problems—it is just that much more reassuring that you have taken the time to understand these complex issues.

One last thing, together we have built the greatest scientific establishment in the world. Today, as I travel the country, I find first-class research done all over. Important discoveries are coming from laboratories in all of our states. Mao Tse-Tung said “let a thousand flowers bloom”—ignoring his politics for a moment we would have to say that it was a good slogan for science. There is no guaranteed path to discovery—but the opportunity to take chances—the path to discovery that you have supported—is the best strategy to guarantee that we employ every tool and use all our ingenuity to improve the health of the world.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 3, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine opportunities and assessments for better pharmaceuticals for children.

SD-430

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the mission of the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, and the financial safety and soundness of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold an oversight hearing on the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-628

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine election reform issues, focusing on the reliability of current and future voting technologies.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to genetics and biotechnology.

SD-226

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Energy.

SD-124

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the administration policy and reform priorities

of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-366

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

Environment and Public Works

Fisheries, Wildlife, and Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the listing and de-listing processes of the Endangered Species Act.

SD-628

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the state of the Rail Industry, including its current financial condition, infrastructure capacity, and long term capital funding needs.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine federal election practices and procedures.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending Department of Justice nominations.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Energy.

SD-366

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine certain issues involving medical innovation.

SD-430

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for Department of Energy environmental management and the Office of Civilian Radio Active Waste Management.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine government and industry wide efforts to address air traffic control delays.

SR-253

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings, in closed session, to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of the Interior's proposed budget request for the National Park Service.

SD-366

4:45 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine United States Federal Government capabilities with respect to terrorism.

SH-216

MAY 15

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to business methods and the internet.

SD-226

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the financial outlook of the United States postal service.

SD-342

MAY 16

10 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine certain issues surrounding the nursing staffing shortage.

SD-430

<p>MAY 22</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions To hold hearings to examine certain issues surrounding retiree health insurance.</p> <p>SD-430</p>	<p>tional Science Foundation and the Office of Science Technology Policy.</p> <p>SD-138</p>	<p>which poses a threat to all American consumers but disproportionately affects the elderly. The focus will be on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and will explore what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.</p>
<p>MAY 23</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Public Health Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding human subject protection.</p> <p>SD-430</p>	<p>JUNE 13</p> <p>10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council of Environmental Quality.</p> <p>SD-138</p>	<p>SD-342</p> <p>Governmental Affairs Investigations Subcommittee To continue hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.</p> <p>SD-342</p>
<p>MAY 24</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding patient safety.</p> <p>SD-430</p>	<p>JUNE 14</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Governmental Affairs Investigations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.</p> <p>SD-342</p>	<p>JUNE 20</p> <p>10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.</p> <p>SD-138</p>
<p>JUNE 6</p> <p>10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Na-</p>	<p>JUNE 15</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Governmental Affairs Investigations Subcommittee To continue hearings to examine the growing problem of cross border fraud,</p>	